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DOMESTIC SECURITY ANNUAL REPORT

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Florida Department of
Law Enforcement



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Introduction

The Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) is responsible for submission of the *2024 Florida Domestic Security Annual Report* in compliance with [Section 943.0313, Florida Statutes](#). The Annual Report describes Florida's domestic security governance structure, highlights domestic security accomplishments and initiatives, and provides grant award information for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2024. Florida continues to take a proactive stance in critically assessing the state's readiness to combat terrorism along with providing information and resources for the safety of the community, while also ensuring the state's ability to prepare for, prevent, protect from, mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist incidents.

Florida's Domestic Security Governance Structure

Florida has built a holistic governance structure designed to facilitate multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary participation at all levels of government to support the successful implementation of the state's Domestic Security Strategic Plan (DSSP). There are three equally vital components of Florida's domestic security governance structure: DSOC, the Domestic Security Coordinating Group (DSCG), and the Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs).

Domestic Security Oversight Council

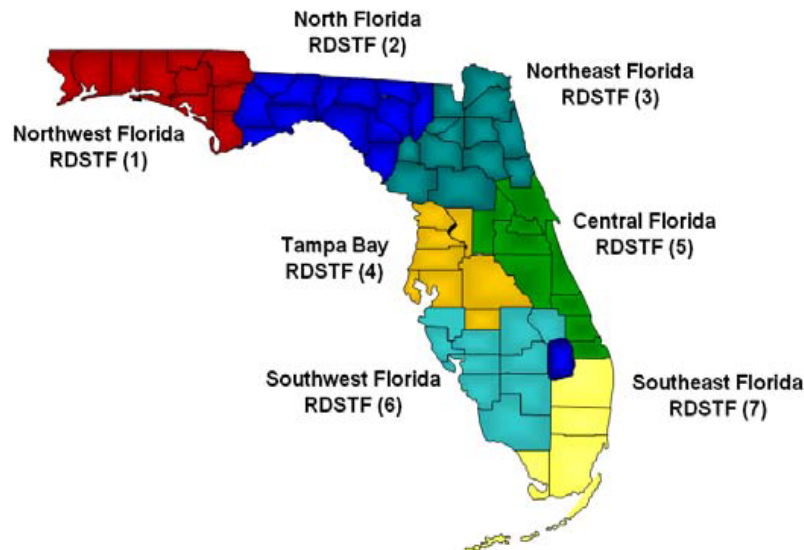
The DSOC was established by the Florida Legislature in 2004, with the Commissioner of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) as the Chair and the Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) as the Vice Chair ([Section 943.0313, F.S.](#)). DSOC provides executive direction on Florida's counterterrorism and domestic security efforts, along with providing recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature regarding domestic security funds and resources. The council also provides guidance to the RDSTFs and DSCG with respect to Florida's anti-terrorism strategies and is comprised of seven Executive Committee members and 23 other voting members. Additional agencies are represented as ex officio members, including but not limited to the Florida Commission on Human Relations, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), U.S. Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Attorney's Office, Florida State Guard, and the Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASIs).

Domestic Security Coordinating Group

The DSCG provides a structure for local, state, and federal partners to respond to changing threats and capabilities within the terrorism landscape. The DSCG is made up of representatives from eight multi-discipline focus groups and subject matter experts from the RDSTFs, designated urban areas, and private sector representatives. The DSCG's processes and decisions are issue-driven, supporting needs identified by the applicable focus groups. Each focus group vets the issues to assess statewide needs, address security gaps, and identify funding implications. The DSCG's Executive Board then provides this information and recommendations to DSOC and the Chief of Domestic Security.

Regional Domestic Security Task Forces

Pursuant to [Section 943.0312, F.S.](#), seven RDSTFs were established. The RDSTFs are co-chaired by the regional FDLE Special Agent in Charge and one Sheriff or Police Chief from within the region. Each RDSTF consists of local, multi-disciplinary representatives who collectively support the mission. The RDSTFs serve as the representatives for their region at the state level.



DSCG Focus Groups

The eight multi-discipline focus groups are:

Critical Infrastructure/Education	Communications
Fusion Centers/Intelligence	Law Enforcement Data Sharing
Specialty Response Teams	Cyber
Planning, Response, and Recovery	Prevention and Awareness

The groups facilitate statewide and local planning, the delivery of training and exercises, and provide recommendations to the DSCG Executive Board and the RDSTFs on fiscal planning for Florida's assets. There are general functions each focus group is responsible for such as strategic planning, gap analysis, equipment life cycle replacement, and best practice identification. In addition, the focus groups have other functions specific to their area of expertise.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

The UASI initiative provides grant funds for federally designated urban areas that are considered high-threat and high-density. In 2024, Florida received UASI funding for the Orlando, Tampa, Miami/Ft. Lauderdale, and Jacksonville urban areas. The UASI representatives actively participate with the RDSTFs in their regions and serve as voting members of the DSCG committees. Collectively, UASIs have one vote on the DSCG Executive Board and are represented by four non-voting members on DSOC.

2024 Domestic Security Priorities

DSOC establishes a list of priorities on an annual basis to address the present threat landscape. These priorities are considered in the approval process of projects submitted for grant funding. However, the priorities do not preclude projects from receiving State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) funds. DSOC updated their funding priorities this year to include the following:

- The support of new and innovative initiatives or pilot projects for new technology and equipment that may increase the prevention and/or response to enduring or emerging threats to the State of Florida.
- Projects that enhance and sustain information and intelligence sharing, including data sharing.
- Projects that protect and/or strengthen the security and resilience of critical infrastructure/soft targets.
- Projects that focus on maintaining an enhanced state of readiness for mission critical capabilities to include CBRNE.

DHS also sets national priorities. These were updated in 2024 to include the following:

- Enhancing the Protection of Soft Targets/Crowded Places – no minimum spend requirement.
- Enhancing Information and Intelligence Sharing and Analysis – no minimum spend requirement.
- Combating Domestic Violent Extremism – no minimum spend requirement.
- Enhancing Community Preparedness and Resilience – no minimum spend requirement.
- Enhancing Cybersecurity – no minimum spend requirement.
- Enhancing Election Security – 3% minimum spend requirement.

This is the first year that only one of these priorities has carried a minimum percentage spending requirement. This allows more flexibility for the state to allocate the awarded amount in areas where there are identified needs. There is, however, still an overall minimum percentage spending requirement of 30% across the national priorities as a whole.

The DSOC ensures that the domestic security funding Florida receives is used towards projects that support both the DSOC state and DHS national priorities (for list of DSOC approved projects, see Appendix C).

2024 Domestic Security Mission Areas

The Federal Emergency Management Agency supports the National Preparedness Goal that focuses on preparing the whole community for disasters and emergencies through core capabilities. Florida uses the National Preparedness Goal core capabilities to develop priorities and initiatives to address gaps and vulnerabilities. The 2024-2026 Florida DSSP uses the mission areas of prepare, prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover to define goals and objectives in achieving Florida's vision of preparedness (reference Appendix A). This report highlights this year's accomplishments in Florida's domestic security-related capabilities, along with efforts made to ensure the safety and security of Florida's citizens and visitors.

PREPARE

Florida's collaboration with state, local, private, and other key stakeholders strengthens our preparation towards ever-evolving terrorist threats and activities. As a result, this multifaceted partnership improves coordination of planning, promoting public awareness, sharing intelligence and information, and enhancing capabilities. Throughout the year, trainings and exercises were conducted in all regions to further establish the preparedness goal. These trainings and exercises encompassed complex themes like coordinated attacks, Continuity of Operations (COOP), Continuity of Government (COG), active shooter response, fire rescue situations, HazMat incidents, cyber security, election security, and health and medical response.



In the Southeast Region, the fifth annual Heat Shield Operation (Heat Shield V) was conducted in July. Hosted by Broward County Sheriff's Office (BSO), this vast exercise lasted three days, involved over 1,200 personnel from various agencies, and spanned nine scenario locations. The exercise was arranged to test operational coordination, enhance capabilities, and assess response preparedness. Heat Shield V highlighted new preparedness exercise components such as a complex cyberattack, a family reunification center, the establishment of a mobile field hospital, field force exercises, and the use of portable barriers. The exercise simulated multiple attacks on critical infrastructure facilities, such as the Port Administrator

Office, the Broward County Court House, and the Broward County Convention Center. The BSO utilized advertising and held a press conference before the exercise to promote public awareness and help citizens understand what the operation was, why it was taking place, and the benefits of the exercise.

With active school shooter incidents on the rise, several regions across Florida held full-scale active shooter preparedness exercises. Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU) in the Southwest Region held an active assailant training exercise in May. The FGCU Police Department was joined by approximately 50 members from agencies in the region. This on-campus training exercise focused on the flow of communication, roles and responsibilities, operational coordination, enhancing response capabilities, and incident command structure planning. In June, Bay County conducted a full-scale active shooter exercise at a high school in Panama City. The Northwest Florida RDSTF members coordinated planning efforts and supported the execution of the training. The exercise tested active shooter response, rescue task force actions, and family reunification efforts.

During the year, many regions assisted private partners with concerns related to domestic security and criminal activity. In the Tampa Bay Region, a nationwide private security organization with a presence in the state reached out to the Tampa Bay RDSTF for assistance with employee training. The RDSTF was successful in providing suspicious activity, bomb training, human trafficking awareness, and suspicious powder awareness. In addition, the Tampa Bay Region explosive ordinance device discipline lead provided a bomb awareness presentation to employees of the Tampa Convention Center (TCC). TCC hosts numerous high-profile events throughout the year. Such opportunities enhance public awareness of potential domestic security activities which can be reported to first responders by organizations like this, or their employees.

PREVENT

An ongoing mission of Florida is to prevent and deter acts of terrorism. A key factor in achieving this goal is to gather, analyze, and share terrorism information and intelligence with public and private partners. The state of Florida has established both state and regional fusion centers that act in a collaborative effort to maximize the ability to prevent criminal and terrorism activity through an all-hazards approach involving information and intelligence sharing, threat interdiction, and identification of current and emerging threats. The SHSP award provided critical funds necessary for positions and software used in the prevention of criminal and terrorism activity.



From July to September, the Tampa Bay Regional Intelligence Center (TBRIC) provided daily intelligence bulletins to 1,199 partners across the eight-county region, as well as information on planned events and incidents. TBRIC analysts also created six situational awareness bulletins regarding suspicious activity, trends, and threat assessment products shared throughout the region. TBRIC analysts also shared real-time information regarding school threats, hoax bomb, and cyber security threats across the United States to those locations' respective school security, intelligence, and cyber security partners.

Vital to American democracy and the prevention of terrorism activity, is election security. With national and state elections being held in November, partner agencies across Florida were engaged in threat interdiction, current and emerging threat identification, and information sharing. In July, the Southeast Florida Fusion Center (SEFFC), Miami Dade Police Department (MDPD), United States Secret Service (USSS), Doral Police Department, and other agencies worked together to share information to prevent any incidents in anticipation of a campaign rally in Doral, Florida. SEFFC specifically assisted through social media monitoring, information flow and follow up to the USSS, and operational oversight. The SEFFC also comprised bulletins and assigned follow up to the MDPD Homeland Security detectives for persons of concern. Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University also conducted a tabletop exercise focused on election security preparedness. The exercise simulated potential disruptions and security incidents related to the upcoming election cycle to better enhance collaboration between the university's emergency management, law enforcement, and first responders.

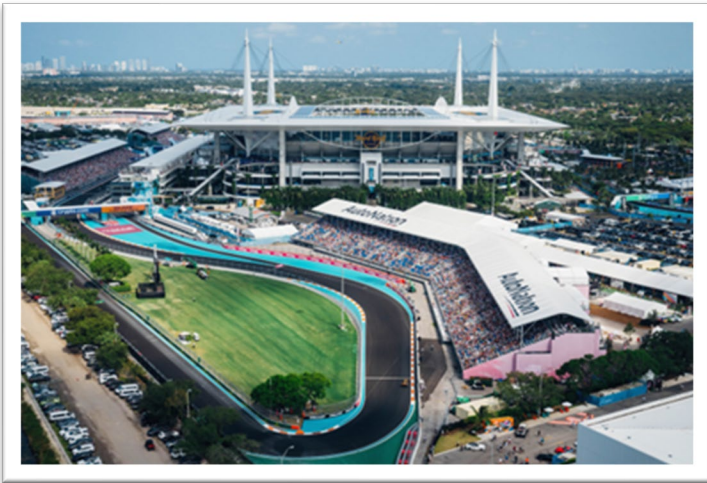
Multiple RDSTFs began collaborating on a two-day long multi-regional exercise to test the flow of intelligence within the state when a suspicious event starts in one region and expands to others. They contracted with the National Counterterrorism Center to assist with the planning, development, and implementation of the exercise. The scenario consisted of a terrorist-related event overseas, which provoked protests in Florida starting at Port Manatee in the Fort Myers region. From there, protesters decided to carry their concerns northward and eventually to the State Capitol in Tallahassee. The Tampa Bay Region became involved as protesters decided to make an overnight stop in one of its counties. Along the way, minor protests were held, while other suspicious incidents, reports, and persons were injected into the master scenario as the protest moved through the state, ending at the State Capitol. The focus was on how the received intelligence was used, disseminated, to whom it was shared, and how it would be acted upon. The after-action report from the exercise was shared with participants and discussed among Fusion Center leadership.

Throughout the year, the Florida Fusion Center network continued assisting operations in Florida and Texas to intercept and prevent illegal migration. Analysts worked in tandem with agents to

discover that South and Central Florida was listed as the intended destination for approximately 41,800 illegal migrants encountered at the Southwest Border between January and August.

PROTECT

In support of the Florida DSSP, it is imperative to protect our residents, visitors, and critical infrastructure. Physical and cyber security measures control access to critical locations and systems. These measures protect against the unauthorized access, control, release, exploitation or damage to electronic communications systems, data, and services. Vulnerability assessments of these locations and systems help to ensure protection against terrorism.



During the month of May, the city of Miami hosted the Formula 1 (F1) Miami Grand Prix at Hard Rock Stadium, which drew a record attendance of 275,000 people. This was a complex National Special Security Event taking place over multiple days with significant international attention. The F1 event required mass coordination from local, state, and federal partners to execute protection measures of high-profile attendees (including a presidential candidate during an election year), and a large critical infrastructure soft target. Physical

protective measures for the venue and visitors were enacted, such as barriers, access control systems, surveillance systems, security lighting, a temporary flight restriction, and the deployment of specialty response teams. Additionally, in preparation for this event, the SEFFC provided a vulnerability threat assessment of the venue and event.

Heavy focus has been placed on protecting commuter systems and railways, with an emphasis on conducting vulnerability assessments. In Volusia County, the SunRail Commuter System conducted a full-scale training exercise at a public park designed to assess vulnerability within the commuter system and evaluate physical protective measures. The scenario was based on a bomb threat that evolved into a SWAT situation with an armed subject barricaded among the passengers on a commuter train. The scenario was complex and included over 20 agencies from federal, state, and local partners. Special response teams like bomb, SWAT, K9, crime scene, fire and rescue, technical rescue, Emergency Management Services (EMS), and a public information officer assisted in the scenario exercise. Law enforcement conducted extensive tactical Incendiary Explosive Device (IED) and SWAT operations with special equipment (x-ray, robot platforms, drones, etc.) and worked with the SunRail engineer and dispatch to evacuate the train.

The North Florida RDSTF participated in a COOP tabletop exercise organized by FDLE. This exercise was designed to evaluate the RDSTF preparedness and ability to maintain essential functions in the event of a significant disruption of cyber and physical operations at FDLE Headquarters. The exercise contained a cyber security attack scenario that took down critical

building access controls. The RDSTF's primary goals included ensuring that key operational functions could be sustained and verifying the reliability of backup communication systems.

MITIGATE

Florida continues to promote mitigation efforts designed to preserve life and property, while minimizing the impact of incidents. Mitigation efforts promote community resilience through education, participation, and informed decision making. This assists communities to adapt, withstand, and recover from incidents. Additionally, long-term vulnerability reduction, as well as risk and resilience assessments help to achieve the mitigation goal. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency housed within DHS, addresses the mitigation of potential risks for:

Identifying Suspicious Behavior	Preparing & Responding to Active Assailants
Protecting Against Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	Preparing & Responding to Vehicle Ramming Attacks
Safeguarding & Securing Cyberspace	Business Continuity & Preparedness
Election Security	Preventing & Responding to Bombings

In February, the 86th Annual Edison Festival of Lights Parade, the largest in the Southeastern U.S., was held in the Southwest Region, drawing in a crowd of over 200,000. This made mitigation and safety efforts extremely important. Personnel from federal, state, and local agencies assisted in security measures to ensure the safety of attendees. The Lee County Sheriff's Office and Southwest Florida Regional Bomb Squad conducted sweeps before and during the event to mitigate any incidents. Although there were no credible threats, the bomb squads developed a plan to deter, respond to, and mitigate any acts of terror. In addition to the bomb squad, preventative measures were in place including aviation units, medical response plans, fire response, CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives) response plans, FDLE analytical support, undercover operations, and drone deployment.

From January through February, the nonprofit group "US Bomb Tech Association" held a training and technology expo at Florida Gulf Coast University. The event was attended by public safety and military bomb technicians, including all local bombs squads in the region. Attendees met with industry partners and vendors to explore new equipment available to them that can aid in community resilience and long-term vulnerability reduction. The tools were put into scenario-based training exercises allowing participants to have hands on experience with the equipment.



To improve long-term vulnerability reduction at military locations, the Northwest Region, in coordination with the Santa Rosa Emergency Management, conducted a multi-day training event for Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola Police. The exercise focused on the 937,000 sq. ft. Naval Air Technical Training Center mega-building complex and was broken down across the NAS police shift rotations. The training familiarized new personnel with the challenges associated with an active shooter scenario located at the largest building in the U.S. Navy's Southeast region.

The Southwest Florida RDSTF hosted a complex coordinated attack full-scale exercise in June to enhance the state's mitigation and emergency preparedness against a terrorist attack. FDLE and FDEM coordinated the exercise to assess the risk and resilience efforts of the RDSTF and its partners. Over 350 participants representing 46 different partners in the region took part in the exercise, which involved a drone-delivered chemical attack on a large group of school children, multiple perpetrators, a hostage situation, several explosive devices, and a communications failure. The multiple events were intended to test response, communication, utilization of the Mutual Aid Radio Cache (MARC) unit, mass casualty response, mitigation strategies involving pediatric patients, and education reunification.

RESPOND

In response to incidents, Florida utilizes the National Incident Management System (NIMS) framework. This national framework is focused on responding in an immediate and coordinated manner to save lives, stabilize incidents and communities, and protect property and critical infrastructure. The response goal is supported by over 12 objectives, to include critical incident access for vital personnel and equipment, public and private resource deployment, and immigration enforcement.

Due to armed rebellion and civil unrest in Haiti, Governor DeSantis issued State of Florida Executive Order 24-96 for the emergency evacuation of Floridians and Americans stranded in Haiti. Florida deployed officers, soldiers, and over a dozen air and sea crafts to the southern coast to protect the state from a potential immigration influx due to this crisis. The Orlando-Sanford International Airport was designated as the primary location for the repatriation operation. The Seminole County Office of Emergency Management established unified command with FDEM and Airport Operations to coordinate repatriation efforts alongside MARC, health and medical, law enforcement, fire rescue, EMS, and nonprofit partners. In late March, the operation moved to Orlando International Airport, at which time the Central Florida All Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) was asked to provide planning and logistical support.

As the war in Gaza continues, antisemitic protests regarding Israel's response have escalated on college campuses throughout the country. In late April, a group of 75-100 students and non-students gathered on the University of South Florida's campus wielding wooden shields, umbrellas, and other items to make demands of the university. Throughout the day, law enforcement observed increased social media activity aimed against university personnel and law enforcement. The university determined mid-afternoon that

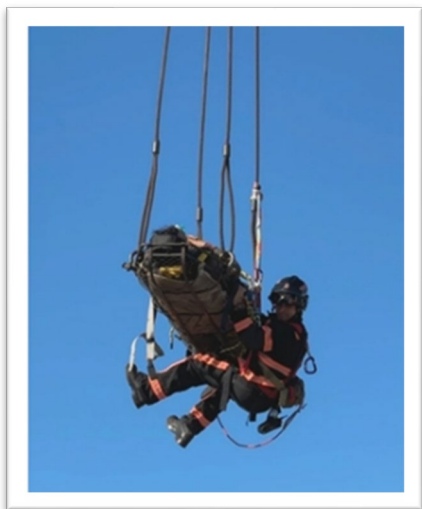


the protesters were no longer peaceful and asked the crowd to leave. Instead, protestors took an aggressive stance and expressed their intention to remain. After multiple repeated warnings from law enforcement, officers in riot gear and personal protective equipment were called to disperse the crowd. Several of the protesters who remained uncooperative with lawful orders were arrested, with one on felony charges of possessing a firearm. It should be noted that much of the gear used in this effort was purchased with the SHSP funds.

During 2024, the Florida National Guard (FLNG), state law enforcement agencies, and others continued to work in a coordinated effort to support Operation Vigilant Sentry (OVS). OVS assisted federal partners with interdicting immigrants offshore before making landfall in the southern border of Florida. Additionally, OVS has helped in anti-smuggling efforts and narcotics apprehensions. In Texas, Florida agencies continued to coordinate law enforcement assistance as a force multiplier during Texas Department of Public Safety's Operation Lone Star to combat the smuggling of people and drugs into Texas. From January to December, Florida law enforcement agencies reported over 12,000 encounters with undocumented migrants and over 1,100 arrests.

Almost every county in the Tampa Bay Region reported school threats communicated over telephone and social media. Law enforcement agencies have appealed to students and parents to be on the lookout for suspicious activity and to warn about the consequences of false or actionable threats. Ongoing training of response teams and school personnel has improved public awareness, reduced the number of incidents, and increased response times. In September, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office responded to a bomb threat by locking down a local high school to conduct a search involving their School Threat Assessment Response Squad, patrol deputies, K9, SWAT, Bomb Disposal Team, and Crisis Negotiations Team. Over 200 personnel worked with school administrators to systematically search buildings, conduct security screenings, and evacuate students to secure areas. Grant monies aided in securing appropriate team equipment and training that was utilized in this incident.

In May, the Central Florida Region AHIMT conducted a full-scale catastrophic weather mobilization exercise at Lake Technical College. The week following the training exercise, the team deployed to Oklahoma to support local recovery efforts due to a devastating tornado. Assistance was requested via the Emergency Management Assistance Compact mutual aid agreement process. During deployment, the AHIMT assisted with tasks including establishing recovery efforts, gap assessments, coordination of volunteers and donations, logistics, and planning. The team appeared before the Oklahoma House of Representatives General Legislative Session to be recognized for their work.



In October, Tampa Fire Rescue was called to the Port of Tampa to assist with a unique rescue. A worker experienced a medical incident while in the hull of one of the large ships moored there. Removing individuals from such tight spaces requires specialized training and equipment. Confined space rescues are one of the most challenging and dangerous types that fire rescue and Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) teams face, and for this reason, each year regional HazMat and US&R teams request refresher courses for personnel through SHSP in Rope Technician, Trench Rescue, Vehicle & Machinery Rescue Technician, Structural Collapse, and Confined Space to review and practice skills that save lives.

RECOVER

Through post incident recovery and stabilization of affected communities, Florida aims to recover from incidents quickly and effectively through personnel and equipment purchased by grant monies. Florida has been able to assist local first responders in successfully stabilizing communities in recovery efforts from natural and manmade disasters.

Florida continues to lead the nation annually in recovery efforts from hurricanes. This year brought unique challenges as the state was hit by three hurricanes, with two major hurricanes (Hurricanes Helene and Milton), occurring a week apart. Florida made swift recovery efforts due to the immediate action of Governor DeSantis issuing State of Florida Executive Order 24-209. The State Emergency Response Team, which included FDLE personnel, engaged in over 2,300 missions to assist counties in their preparation and recovery efforts for the storms. These missions accomplished vital tasks like staging response resources, protecting critical infrastructure, and coordinating personnel statewide.

In response to and recovery from Hurricane Helene, the Florida State Guard mobilized over 200 members and provided transportation support for FDLE to move mission-essential equipment to impacted areas. The FDLE Emergency Preparedness Unit (EPU) coordinated over 100 law enforcement missions, including security, law enforcement support, and traffic control. The Florida Department of Transportation responded by deploying over 2,000 members and 340 pieces of heavy equipment focused on debris removal. “Cut & Toss” crews across the state cleared Interstate 10 within six hours of the storm and cleared more than 12,300 miles of roadway. This essential work helped Florida restore over 2.3 million power accounts in less than a week. FDLE personnel, along with other agency partners, provided support to other impacted states, notably launching Operation Blue Ridge to help victims in North Carolina.

At the direction of Governor DeSantis, the state completed the removal of over 40,300 cubic yards of debris on barrier islands in Pinellas and Manatee counties ahead of Hurricane Milton with the help of the FLNG, Florida State Guard, Florida Highway Patrol, and Florida Department of Agriculture. The recovery effort for Hurricane Milton highlighted the resilience of first responders, support staff, and leadership within the State of Florida. Hurricane Milton brought serious challenges, placing over 11 million people at risk of flooding. This storm



impacted a larger population area compared to Hurricane Helene, causing the evacuation of an estimated 2.5 million people, and broader recovery efforts. FDLE's EPU managed over 50 active law enforcement missions, including search and rescue and traffic control. Additionally, FDLE Sworn Training Units were deployed to assist with debris removal and emergency repairs to the homes of first responders. The effort to help Floridians recover from power outages has been monumental. Immediately post storm there was an estimated 4 million accounts without power. In less than four days, the State of Florida restored over 3 million accounts. The mass recovery effort for both these storms would not have been possible without the funding from the SHSP.

2024 Domestic Security Funding

Florida has implemented a funding process that recognizes the unique needs of municipalities and counties, while simultaneously focusing on national and state priorities, by creating, reviewing, and approving a project list for the following year's federal funding award. As a result of diminishing funds, Florida has strategically focused funding efforts on critical areas across the state in order to enhance the safety of our citizens and visitors.

Florida's FFY 2025 Domestic Security Funding Process

Florida's eight DSCG Focus Groups met to consider previously identified needs, develop project solutions to fill those needs, and recommend funding for the upcoming year based on their area of focus. These project recommendations were prioritized by the DSCG Executive Board and submitted to DSOC for approval. The approved prioritized projects are included in Florida's General Appropriations Act providing the state's administrative agency authority to pass federal funds through to state and local agencies that have agreed to implement the projects.

Florida faces the challenge of sustaining capabilities and funding critical needs while experiencing limited grant dollars as Florida's SHSP award has decreased each year. DSOC continues to seek alternative funding for sustainment projects in order to shift focus towards new and innovative projects that support the ultimate goal of preventing terrorism events.

Florida's FFY 2024 Domestic Security Awards

The Homeland Security Grant Program is comprised of three separate grants: SHSP, UASI/UASI Non-Profit, and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). The purpose of the OPSG program is to support enhanced cooperation and coordination with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, United States Border Patrol, federal and state agencies, as well as local and tribal territories to increase operational capabilities. OPSG funds should be used for operational overtime costs associated with law enforcement activities in support of border law enforcement agencies for increased border security enhancement. OPSG includes three eligible applicant tiers: Tier 1 entities are entities on a physical border in states bordering Canada, Mexico, and states and territories with international water borders; Tier 2 entities are those not located on the physical border or international water but are contiguous to a Tier 1 county; Tier 3 entities are those not located on the physical border or international water but are contiguous to a Tier 2 eligible subrecipient. As a state, Florida received \$2,133,210 in OPSG funds this year.

Additionally, Florida received \$8,409,514 from SHSP funding and \$21,208,221 from UASI funding. This reflects a 10% cut across the board on Homeland Security Grant Program funding. As these award amounts continue to decrease, it becomes even more pertinent that agencies across the state continue seeking legislative support in funding sustainment of operational functions so the state's capabilities are not impacted.

Charts and information on the following pages depict the FFY 2024 grant awards and distribution of grant dollars. Additional information, including award amounts, is located in the appendices.

Appendix A: Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan

Provided below are Florida's strategic goals and objectives found in the 2024-2026 Florida Domestic Security Strategic Plan. For a complete copy of this document, please visit <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us>.

GOAL 1: Prepare for terrorism and other domestic security and immigration related incidents and events.

Objective 1.1: Planning - Develop and maintain strategic, operational plans, asset tracking, policies and/or procedures to meet defined goals as outlined by the plan to prevent and preempt against current and emerging threats.

Objective 1.2: Promote Public Awareness - Support the development, maintenance, and dissemination of coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information to prepare, train, and educate the whole community as it relates to domestic security.

Objective 1.3: Operational Coordination - Mandate the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for an event and/or incident.

Objective 1.4: Enhancing Capabilities - Identify and enhance capabilities through planning, training, equipping, and exercising.

GOAL 2: Prevent and deter acts of terrorism.

Objective 2.1: Information and Intelligence Sharing - Recognize, gather, analyze, and share terrorism and domestic security related information and intelligence with public sector and private sector partners incorporating the established fusion process.

Objective 2.2: Interdiction of Threats - Ensure collaboration with public sector and private sector partners to investigate and interdict actionable threats.

Objective 2.3: Identify Current and Emerging Threats - Monitor and analyze national and international trend patterns to identify current and emerging threats.

GOAL 3: Protect our residents, visitors, and critical infrastructure against acts of terrorism.

Objective 3.1: Vulnerability Assessments - Conduct or cause to be conducted assessments of critical infrastructure locations and systems.

Objective 3.2: Cyber - Protect against the unauthorized access, control, release, exploitation of, or damage to communications systems, data, and services.

Objective 3.3: Physical Protective Measures - Reduce risks by protecting borders, coastline, soft targets, and critical infrastructure facilities through physical security measures.

GOAL 4: Mitigate the impact of an incident to preserve life, property, and the environment.

Objective 4.1: Community Resilience - Promote resilience through awareness, training, education, participation, and informed decision making to assist communities to adapt to, withstand, and recover from incidents.

Objective 4.2: Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction - Build and sustain systems, processes, policies, and procedures to reduce the severity and duration of adverse long-term consequences to improve resilience following incidents.

Objective 4.3: Risk and Resilience Assessment - Promote the use of risk assessments to improve the overall safety and security of the population and infrastructure to reduce recovery time.

GOAL 5: Respond in an immediate and coordinated manner focused on life safety, incident stabilization, property conservation, and community stabilization.

Objective 5.1: Evacuation - Implement plans or methods to evacuate and receive people and animals from affected areas.

Objective 5.2: Critical Incident Access - Ensure access for vital personnel, equipment, and services into and out of the affected areas.

Objective 5.3: Mass Search and Rescue Operations - Rapidly deploy search and rescue resources to save lives.

Objective 5.4: On-Scene Security and Protection - Provide a safe and secure environment within the affected area.

Objective 5.5: Operational Communications - Deploy interoperable communication platforms for public safety entities.

Objective 5.6: Public Messaging and Risk Communications - Ensure timely release of information to the public for situational awareness using available platforms.

Objective 5.7: Public and Private Services and Resources - Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected communities.

Objective 5.8: Healthcare System Response - Support the delivery of healthcare and related functions during incidents.

Objective 5.9: Victim and Witness Management Services - Provide incident investigation resources and family reunification. Provide victim and witness services including counseling, body mitigation, victim identification and temporary mortuary services.

Objective 5.10: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive materials (CBRNE) - Deploy appropriately typed response teams to CBRNE incidents.

Objective 5.11: Cyber Incident Response - Deploy a cyber disruption response team to investigate and mitigate the effect of, and assist in the recovery from cyber incidents.

Objective 5.12: Immigration Enforcement - Cooperate with and provide assistance to the Federal Government in the enforcement of federal immigration laws.

GOAL 6: Recover quickly and effectively following an incident.

Objective 6.1: Post Incident Recovery - Assist state and local efforts to stabilize the community.

Objective 6.2: Post Incident Emergency Services Demobilization - Assist local, regional, and state responders in the rehabilitation of personnel, equipment, and team capabilities.

Appendix B: Florida's 2004 - 2024 Domestic Security Awards

Year	SHSP	UASI	OPSG
2024	\$ 8,409,514.00	\$ 21,208,221.00	\$ 2,133,210.00
2023	\$ 9,343,905.00	\$ 23,628,750.00	\$ 3,336,500.00
2022	\$ 9,343,905.00	\$ 22,350,000.00	\$ 2,752,500.00
2021	\$ 9,701,894.00	\$ 22,350,000.00	\$ 2,671,000.00
2020	\$ 10,159,000.00	\$ 21,750,000.00	\$ 3,009,335.00
2019	\$ 10,566,000.00	\$ 13,500,000.00	\$ 3,082,563.00
2018	\$ 10,566,000.00	\$ 10,500,000.00	\$ 2,257,628.00
2017	\$ 11,023,500.00	\$ 8,017,000.00	\$ 1,135,172.00
2016	\$ 11,040,500.00	\$ 8,392,000.00	\$ 1,150,084.00
2015	\$ 11,040,500.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 1,150,084.00
2014	\$ 11,010,000.00	\$ 9,500,000.00	\$ 872,116.00
2013	\$ 9,574,272.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 954,977.00
2012	\$ 8,839,003.00	\$ 9,443,931.00	\$ 250,000.00
2011	\$ 16,505,787.00	\$ 18,813,435.00	\$ 250,000.00
2010	\$ 33,011,575.00	\$ 35,367,406.00	\$ 870,000.00
2009	\$ 35,236,000.00	\$ 35,356,550.00	Began in 2010
2008	\$ 37,725,163.00	\$ 41,036,993.00	
2007	\$ 44,239,454.00	\$ 45,483,072.00	
2006	\$ 45,025,770.00	\$ 55,246,140.00	
2005	\$ 44,728,450.00	\$ 30,885,716.00	
2004	\$ 70,382,000.00	\$ 37,187,212.00	

Appendix C: Florida's FY2025 DSOC Approved Projects

Project #	Project Title	Amount Request	Total
	M&A	\$420,475	\$420,475
1	FY2025 Fusion-Intel Sustainment of Fusion Center Operations	\$404,250	\$824,725
2	FY2025 Fusion-Intel Sustainment of Fusion Center Personnel	\$964,500	\$1,789,225
3	FY2025 Cyber Leon County Elections Security	\$127,250	\$1,916,475
4	FY2025 Cyber R2 Rural County Elections Security	\$238,340	\$2,154,815
5	FY2025 LEDS Planning Meetings	\$42,000	\$2,196,815
6	FY2025 LEDS Statewide Data Sharing System	\$1,238,693	\$3,435,508
7	FY2025 CI-Ed City of Tallahassee Wells-Tanks-Camera-Access Control	\$249,720	\$3,685,228
8	FY2025 SRT SWAT Building Capabilities	\$820,643	\$4,505,871
9	FY2025 SRT Bomb Sustainment	\$1,400,000	\$5,905,871
10	FY2025 SRT SWAT Training	\$75,000	\$5,980,871
11	FY2025 SRT Bomb Building Capabilities	\$157,500	\$6,138,371
12	FY2025 SRT Hazmat Sustainment	\$491,178	\$6,629,549
13	FY2025 SRT Hazmat Training	\$95,000	\$6,724,549
14	FY2025 SRT MSRT Training	\$342,480	\$7,067,029
15	FY2025 PRR Pilot Course Development - FAC - R7	\$158,605	\$7,225,634
16	FY2025 PRR Bradenton Mobile Cameras - R6	\$94,988	\$7,320,622
17	FY2025 CI-Ed Tallahassee State College Critical Infrastructure Request	\$371,459	\$7,692,081
18	FY2025 P&A - Fusion FLO-TLO Joint Project	\$100,000	\$7,792,081
19	FY2025 PRR Tent Refurbish Health Coalition	\$51,000	\$7,843,081
20	FY2025 SRT US&R Sustainment	\$637,420	\$8,480,501
21	FY2025 SRT US&R Training	\$512,290	\$8,992,791
22	FY2025 SRT MSRT Building Capabilities	\$342,500	\$9,335,291
23	FY2025 Comms Mobile Radio System - R7	\$604,000	\$9,939,291
24	FY2025 CI-Ed R1 ECSO Barriers	\$735,000	\$10,674,291
25	FY2025 CI-Ed R4 Vehicle Barriers	\$735,000	\$11,409,291
26	FY2025 Comms Interoperability System	\$460,000	\$11,869,291
27	FY2025 Comms Joint Training Exercise	\$40,000	\$11,909,291

Appendix D: Florida's FY2024 OPSG Subrecipients

Subrecipient	Amount Received
Broward County Sheriff's Office	\$131,068.00
Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	\$184,774.00
Citrus County Sheriff's Office	\$76,723.00
Collier County Sheriff's Office	\$42,517.00
Escambia County Sheriff's Office	\$63,936.00
Flagler County Sheriff's Office	\$47,952.00
Indian River County Sheriff's Office	\$163,036.00
Manatee County Sheriff's Office	\$57,542.00
Martin County Sheriff's Office	\$191,806.00
Miami-Dade Police Department	\$253,184.00
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	\$105,494.00
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	\$367,629.00
Pasco County Sheriff's Office	\$223,774.00
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	\$63,936.00
St Johns County Sheriff's Office	\$47,952.00
St Lucie County Sheriff's Office	\$79,919.00
Volusia County Sheriff's Office	\$31,968.00
OPSG Total Award Allocation	\$2,133,210.00

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